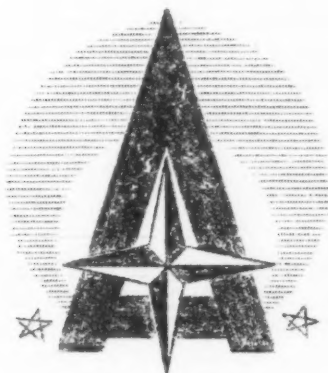


# ATLANTIS



EDITOR:

EGERTON SYKES

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# THE CULTURES OF THE INDIAN AND PACIFIC OCEANS

Recent discoveries by Professor V. Bogorov of the Soviet research ship Vityaz, show not only fresh mountain ranges but also individual summits in the Indian Ocean. In addition cores taken at a depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles showed a layer of sand underneath 6ft of silt. The professor thinks this may indicate the site of the former continent of Lemuria, and suggests that many small islands and banks in the northern waters of the Indian Ocean may have formed part of this. Dr. Zhirov, from whom the report was received suggests that there may have been a connection with the Snake Island of the Egyptian tale, with the mother country of Sumerian legend, and the cultures of East Africa.

The recent statement by a Californian University that they had dated the skull found by Dr. H.S.B. Leakhey at Olduvai Gorge as belonging to a man who lived a million and a half years ago, opens up a lot of very interesting possibilities. We now have no less than four lost continents in the area:

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Hawaika	: Polynesia, S.Pacific
Lemuria	: Base unknown, N.Indian Ocean.
Godwanaland	: Base unknown, S.Indian Ocean.

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Your editor considers that the time is now ripe for a reconsideration of the whole question in the light of recent discoveries, and proposes to do so for the October issue of ATLANTIS. If any reader knows of fresh material will he please advise us.

The main literary background is in the Arabian Nights plus a few Egyptian stories and myths; the Story of

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Gilgamesh; the first Avatars of Brahma; Polynesian Folk Lore; plus the cyclopean remains on Ponape and other Pacific Islands.

THE MYTHOLOGY OF THE GREEKS IN RELATION  
TO THE ATLANTIS LEGEND

by Yuri G. Reshetov

Translated by E. Cordasco

An article on the Phaethon myth by Prof. Zhironov was published in one of your "ATLANTIS" magazine issues, and some remarks on the subject may be of interest.

A study of the genealogical side of Greek mythology drew my attention to the simultaneousness of the Phaethon catastrophe and the flood which Greek mythology connects with various mythical heroes. For the genealogy of Phaethon there is the following sequence: Gea begat Uranus, Uranus begat Hyperion and Thea, Hyperion and Thea begot Helios, Celaeno and Eos, and Helios by the Oceanide or Atlantean Clymene begat Phaethon. Thus Phaethon represents the fifth generation of Titans.

The genealogy of Deucalion appears in the following sequence: Gea - Uranus - Iapetus - Prometheus - Deucalion. Therefore Deucalion likewise represents the fifth generation and, inasmuch as Iapetus is a younger brother of Hyperion, Deucalion is a younger contemporary of Phaethon.

Another mythological contemporary of the flood in Greece is Lycaon, the Arcadian hero who defied the gods. His genealogy is as follows: Gea - Uranus - Cronos - Poseidon, Poseidon by the nymph Larissa begat Pelasgus, and Pelasgus begat Lycaon, whom the gods punished for his defiance by causing the flood to destroy him and his sons. Lycaon also belongs to the fifth generation of Titans, and as Cronos is the

youngest of the Titans, so is Lycaon, like Deucalion, a younger contemporary of Phaethon.

If the myth of the loss of Phaethon and the flood myths are judged as dim echoes in the memory of the Hellenes and their ancestors, of catastrophes which actually happened in the far distant past, then the truly realistic cause of such catastrophes was tectonic in origin. In that case (leaving aside for the moment the problem of a falling major meteorite or second earth satellite, sometimes propounded in connection with the Phaethon myth, to which we may return later if this correspondence continues) it is quite natural that an outbreak of seismic and volcanic activity should precede any changes in sea level and shore contours.

The period of the last major transgressions is between ten to twelve thousand years ago (8-10,000 B.C.) when the final remnants of the Würms glaciation were thawing. This was the period when the British Isles were separated from Europe, when Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily were severed from Africa, when the outlet from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean was formed, and when, possibly, the latter joined with the Red Sea through Suez owing to the higher level of waters in the Mediterranean. (1).

The work that was been carried out in the past ten years shows that an abrupt increase of volcanic, and evidently also of seismic activity occurred in Europe and along the Mediterranean belt some 8 - 10,000 years ago. Thus the Eifel outcrop arose about 10 - 11,000 years ago (2); in the same time, the Puy-de-Dome volcano was active, upheavals were taking place in the Balkans and in the Carpathian mountains, volcanoes were erupting in the Mediterranean, the Caucasus and elsewhere (for example, at the northern end of the great African rift, namely, in Palestine and on the Sinai peninsula - whence the legend of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrrha).

It is evident that as Phaethon is the eldest contemporary of Deucalion and Lycaon, the intensification of volcanic and tectonic activity preceded the rising of the

sea level, and the sinking of land tracts.

Incidentally, there is an amazing similarity in the number of pre-flood heroes of the Zend-Avesta: Gayomart, progenitor of the Aryan rulers, begat Mashia and Machiane of whom was born Siamek, Siamek begat Haoshayanha Parazata who begat Tahmaurupa, and Tahmaurupa begat Yima Kshaeta (Vedic Yama). The era of Yima was the golden age which was cut short by the winter and the deluge. Here it is of special interest to note that the flood is connected with winter, that is to say, with increasing cold which may be the consequence of memories of the ice age. Again we see here five pre-flood generations.

A like number of generations before the flood appears in Indian mythology, though mythical history is complicated there by the inclusion of several cycles or Yugas, which is understandably so because Indian civilisation is, broadly speaking, more ancient than that of the Iranians or the Hellenes. Also equally understandable is the similarity in the number of pre-flood generations in the myths of India, Iran and the Greek world, because the people of all these countries belong to the same Indo-European family of nations, the most ancient culture of which may be termed the Indo-Cretan (I. Efremov (3)), but of importance here is something else. If the Hellene mythical heroes, Iranian and Indian progenitors and Hebrew patriarchs represent legendary incarnations of the Indo-European tribes of remote antiquity, and their stories are the legendary histories of these tribes, then it is obvious that all these myths are connected with one period in the life of the Indo-European peoples, a period not localised, but general and simultaneous over such a vast area as the Alpine Zone from India to the Mediterranean basin. And, as indicated, such a period was that of the intensified volcanic and seismic activity some 10 - 12,000 years ago over the whole of the Alpine Zone. And the events which served as a basis of origin for the myths on the flood and the Phaethon catastrophe did not have

regional, but had planetary significance. This premise will be further substantiated if it is compared with the genealogy of the gods and legendary heroes of ancient culture folk of America, but I would like to return to it another time.

No less well do the Greek myths about the first Inachides and their interchanges with the enigmatic Telchines coincide with the period of these great events. The genealogy of the Inachides gives the following picture: Gea - Oceanus - Inachus - Phoroneus and Io; Phoroneus begat Apis and Niobe. Therefore Phoroneus also represents the fifth generation, but as by tradition, Oceanus bears the epithet of the eldest of the Titans, then Phoroneus in relation to Phaethon is also the eldest, wherefore it follows that Apis is the contemporary of the Phaethon catastrophe and the Deucalion flood. Apis fought with the Telchines who fell upon him from the sea (they were an island people), and he perished in battle against them together with his sons, as a result of which his nephew Argus, the son of Niobe, came to power in Argolis.

The name of the Telchines is consonous with the words 'Atlantis' and 'Atlas', both of which have the common root - tl. Supposing that this root became softened by inserting the vowel into it in the word 'Telchine', would it not be more correct to have named this legendary people the 'Tlchines'? Not being a philologist, I do not venture to form a judgment, but I feel there must be some connection.

Another interesting circumstance is that, according to all the available archaeological data, the population of the Peloponnesus, as well as of other regions of continental Europe, Africa, and also Asia, lived during the 10th-12th millennium before our time in the stone age, or at best in the neolithic. Yet an obscure tradition is preserved concerning the Telchines, that they forged the trident for Poseidon, the thunderbolts for Zeus, and so forth, which means that they knew the use of metal. How they perished is also obscure: either Zeus's thunderbolts reduced them to ashes or the wrath of Poseidon devastated their islands. Whichever it was, their loss is attributed to some elemental cause. This could also serve as confirm-

ation that the events which gave rise to all these myths appertain to one and the same period of time and have one common source of origin, and consequently link up these "non-classical" myths excellently together.

Speaking of the Telchines and their "metal culture" at the time of the stone age in Europe, I feel bound to protest at those authors who review the problem of Atlantean culture and maintain the impossibility that a metal culture existed in such remote antiquity. If their reasoning is accepted as logical, then it must follow that the existence of highly advanced civilisations in Europe and Asia simultaneously with the purely stone age culture found by Europeans in Oceania is unbelievable. It must surely not be forgotten that the most ancient cultures of America, whose level was not surpassed by the great cultures of African and Asian antiquity did in fact remain neolithic until the coming of the Europeans, and that despite their knowledge of the use of metal the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians made their utensils and weapons of stone, while their metal articles were objects of luxury and adornment. The essence of the whole matter is whether the development centre of the given culture had readily accessible metal ores for the given standard of development and whether such ores were available. With this in mind, one can well imagine the existence of a locality with plentiful supplies of virgin metals to be found in the form either of pebbles in river deposits, or of outcrops, or of rich veins. In any such case, man would stumble upon the possibility of using metal much sooner than under circumstances where his land bears no metal whatsoever, as in the case of Oceania, and it cannot even be said of historic people that their transition from stone to metal was simultaneous. No more need be said now - this is a special and very big subject. Nor do I intend to deal here with the origin of the Telchines.

But in connection with the foregoing, there are two more myths to be considered: of Io and of Erichthonius.

Io, daughter of Inachus or of Phoroneus - it does not matter which of these two versions we take - was likewise a contemporary of both catastrophes; she belonged to the 5th or the 6th generation. As this epic heroine is, judging by her name, like Ion not without eponymous significance for the Ionians, and the latter migrated repeatedly, it is not at all impossible for the myth concerning her to provide us with echoes of the time when the Grecian forebears, terrified by earthquakes and upheavals, shifting continental shore lines and partial or complete disappearance of islands, fled before the fury of the elements. But as the whole Mediterranean area became enveloped by the catastrophes, they were compelled to continue their flight ever further and further, until a part of them found refuge on the comparatively stable territory of Egypt. It seems to me that such treatment of this myth is completely realistic.

The other myth concerns Erichthonius, who was adopted by Cecrops, one of the first kings of Athens.

In Greek mythology, there are three of the name Erechtheus, two of whom were located in Attica, and the third in Troas. Therefore, to distinguish between the Greek Erechtheuses, one of them, the most ancient, was named Erichthonius, and the second, Erechtheus. Here is the same dualism as occurs in the myths about Minos of Crete.

According to classical myth, the ancient Athenian Erechtheus was the son of Gea, half-man and half-beast. But according to the other, non-classical myth, he was the son of Archanthropos and Protogenia. Protogenia was either the sister or the daughter of Deucalion. Thus in both cases Erechtheus was contemporary with the flood of Deucalion, and since he had been brought up by the daughters of Cecrops, the latter lived before the flood and was the contemporary of Inachus, Helios and Prometheus, and contemporary with the catastrophe of Phaethon. I will return to this subject again, but now I cannot resist another digression.

The non-classical parents of Erechtheus I have very

strange names. Protogenia means "foremother", and Archantropus means "ancient man". Their genealogical connection with the "classical" genealogy of Hellene gods and heroes has most artificial characteristics. Protogenia has been mentioned already, but as to Archantropos, his father is said to have been Cronos and his mother Colpias. Colpias was a Phoenician goddess, and her name, the epithet of the Great Mother - Dirceto-Cybele-Ashtaroth - literally means "sheath".

There is no intelligible account of the parents of Erechtheus I - at least, I have found none, but they may be characterised indirectly from the outward appearance of Erechtheus himself as half-man half-beast. This allows the presumption that his parents, or at any rate, his father, who was named Archantropos, were also half-human and half-animal.

But what was this half-man half-beast? No positive answer is forthcoming here, but one must not forget that in the Gilgamesh Epic of ancient Babylon, Enkidu-Zabani, the friend of Gilgamesh, appears as a wild man living the life of a beast, and that both these Babylonian heroes conducted a struggle amid the cedar forests of Lebanon against an even more archaic man-like creature all overgrown with hair, Humbaba. The remains were discovered recently in China of a Neanderthal man, dating back only some 10,000 years, and therefore contemporary with reasonable man. Other material is also available as evidence that archaic types of people, though few in number, existed for some time contemporaneously with their more advanced kindred, and disappeared by unnatural means with the aid - who knows? - maybe of the latter. Consequently it is by no means impossible that after the higher civilisation perished as a result of the cataclysms of the tenth-twelfth millenium, the remnants of the people who knew of this culture and had encountered its bearers were swallowed up by those who came down from the hills and emerged from dark areas of the continents, possibly also having left their dwelling places in consequence of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.

Is this not the reason for the discontinuity and confusion in the mythical annals of the Hellenes of this period?

Thus it follows from all the foregoing that the Priest of Sais was entirely justified in telling Solon that the Greeks had forgotten their own heroes and their own history, and when narrating stories of Phaethon and of the flood, of Cecrops and Erechtheus, they had no idea of the magnitude and the significance of events to which these stories referred. It must be stipulated however, that Psouchis himself was relying upon legendary data, and even if there was any basis for the Atlantis myth, his conception of the culture of the forebears of the Athenians was very inaccurate. But of this, some other time.

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- (3) "Did Atlantis exist?" Interview with I. Efremov, Tekhnika Molodezhi, 1956, pp. 9-12.

#### Postscript

References to mythological literature are not included because I believe that everyone interested in Atlantology will be familiar with mythology. I have also omitted references to paleo-anthropological literature because this is a special and very big theme, touched upon here only in passing.

NOTE ON THE ARTICLE BY DR.N.ODHNER AND  
DR.R.MALAISE - "THE LAST THEORY OF ICE-AGE"

The full fantasticity of the Ice-Age theory of Ewing and Donn is demonstrated indisputably by recent palcomagnetic data. S.K.Runcorn and other investigators show that the North magnetic pole was placed near the present site in the Pliocene and Pleistocene particularly. The great movements of the magnetic poles there were in the Paleozoic and Mesozoic time only (in the places described by Ewing & Donn).

N.Th.Z.

IS THE TIAHUANACO CALENDAR OF VENUSIAN ORIGIN?

By Dr.N.Th.Zhirov

Mr. Alexander Kazantsev is known to many as the author of the hypothesis that the famous Siberian meteor of Tuguska was in actual fact a space ship with an atomic engine which exploded in the atmosphere of the earth after miscalculating its landing orbit. The actual cause may have been a protracted journey through one of the Van Allen or other radiation belts surrounding the earth, which are heavily charged with lethal cosmic rays. A. Sternfeld, the Soviet writer, having calculated the possible places from which the ship might have come assumes that it might only be from Venus. The latest expedition to the site has recorded faint radioactivity even fifty years after the catastrophe. But this theory has not met with universal scientific approval.

However, in an article published in the Komssomolska Pravda, of 14th May, 1961, Kazantsev has put forward the suggestion that the Calendar of Tiahuaoco could be of Venusian origin. The basis of this is the recent establishment of the length of the Venusian day by Soviet scientists. The figure lies between 9 and 10 earth days. From this the

Venusian year with 225 earth days would have about 24 Venusian days. However the length of the year for a given planet rarely fits exactly into a number of its days. For example the terrestrial year has more than 365 days and it is necessary to add an extra day every fourth year. In the case of Venus the calendar cycle consists of 12 years totalling 290 Venusian days, of which ten years are of 24 days each and two leap years of 25 days. But this corresponds with the calendar of Tiahuanaco writes Mr. Kazantsev. If this assumption is correct the Venusian day is 9 earth days and 7 hours long, and the calendrical system was devised by Venusian visitors. The coincidence is certainly extraordinary.

I consider that this explanation may better suit the peculiarities of the Tiahuanaco calendar than the hypothesis of the fall of the Tertiary Moon put forward by Hoerbiger, Kiss and Bellamy.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE EGYPTIAN CIVILISATION

Professor Fabrizio Mori, an Italian paleontologist, who recently took his fifth expedition to the Fezzan, reported in April that he had discovered a number of prehistoric burial places where the dead were mummified with nitrates and exposure to the sun.

The professor considers that this region, in which the Touaregs now live, was the home of the Egyptians some 6000 years ago before the increasing aridity forced them to emigrate to Egypt. He has sent one of the mummies to the American Natural History Museum for a carbon 14 dating test.

This ties up to a considerable extent with the ideas of the late Jean Gattefosse, and with the story of the City of Brass in the Arabian Nights, describing a city with Brass covered temples abandoned through drought. But the date seems too recent as the first Egyptian Kings must have been well before 4000 BC. One presumes the date proposed was BC 6000.

# OBITUARIES

We regret to report the death in Vienna of Frau Hoerbiger, widow of the late Hans Hoerbiger, shortly after her 100th birthday. H.S. Bellamy, who met her shortly before her death comments on her amazing memory and remarkable vitality.

... ..

Edmund Kiss, the first man to investigate the Calendar Stoine of Tianuaco has died in Munster, on the 10th December, 1960, at the age of 75. He was one of the leading authorities in the days of the Welt Eis Lehre and had an objective and factual outlook on the various questions raised. Your editor had been in occasional correspondence with him and much regrets his death, which still further reduces the ranks of the Hoerbiger enthusiasts.

... ..

A.Scott MacGregor, one of the earliest members of the Atlantis Research Centre died in Leith at the end of February. Over the years the amount of correspondence exchanged with him was considerable, while a short visit which your editor paid to Edinburgh shortly after the war was made memorable by his company.

# DWARF ELEPHANTS IN SICILY

A few years ago there were discovered in Sicily the remains of a dead elephant - it was a very dead elephant, it passed away thousands of years ago in a cave near Syracuse. Now normally speaking I find it difficult to be greatly moved by a pre-historic tragedy, but if the theory which has been built up over these bones is correct, I think it has an element of pathos or perhaps even a mere epic flavour. There

were two main data to go on. First that the bones were those of a very small elephant, not a young one, but a fully grown dwarf, and second, that they were found in a bed of semi-solidified red sand, the kind that's blown over from Africa. Now for the theory. It's believed that as one of the great ice ages swept south from Europe the animals fled before it in search of better weather and among them were the elephants; flee is perhaps the wrong word, it was a slow drift lasting many centuries. When the movement began Italy and Sicily were both part of a continuous land bridge connecting Europe with Africa, and it was across this bridge that the animals moved on their way to the Equator. Then at some unknown date there came a tremendous cataclysm. The oceans swept in through newly formed straits of Gibraltar, and formed the Mediterranean out of a land basin or several smaller inland seas. Italy and Sicily were both cut off from Africa, and on them were left the elephants that had lingered on their way south.

For many generations it's thought the race survived in Sicily, but it survived in unfavourable surroundings. There were volcanic disturbances - perhaps not enough vegetation to suit them, and apparently these terrible storms of desert sand. Generation after generation the Sicilian elephants fewer in numbers and more and more stunted in growth. If the shrinking process had been continued till today they might be no bigger than rabbits.

But the environment was too much for them and they became extinct, and the recently discovered bones are mute witness of this race tragedy - a very small elephant that had taken refuge in a cave but even so was suffocated in a drift of red sand.

#### NEW MAP OF PACIFIC

A map of the Pacific Ocean (scale one to 10 million) compiled on the basis of data collected by the Vityaz and Ob expeditions and explorers from other countries is being prepared in the Soviet Union.

It has been established, for instance, that the bottom of the Pacific is cut by depressions 1,200 to 1,800 miles long and six to seven miles deep. Zones of tectonic cleavages spread out for thousands of miles.

Up to 10,000 volcanoes of different ages are to be found at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, which is surrounded by a ring of active volcanoes under water and on the shore. This periphery is the world's biggest earthquake zone. Deepcore soundings and underwater photographic and television cameras have shown that there are large mineral resources at the bottom of the ocean including manganese ore, copper, nickel, tungsten, iron, and thallium.

#### THE PHOENICIANS, THE CARTHAGENIANS AND THE AMERICAS

by Egerton Sykes

With the breaking down of the water linked civilisation which stretched from the Mediterranean to the Gobi, via the Black Sea, the Caspian, Lake Aral, Lake Balkash, Lake Bagrash, Lake Gashun, etc., and which had lasted from BC 10,000 to BC 1700 or so; a fresh movement of the water born peoples of the middle seas became evident.

This time the direction was to the West rather than to the East, and, in consequence various of the Semitic maritime races began the painful and laborious building up of a world wide chain of cities and communications, which was to last until it was finally destroyed by the cock crow sailors, the Romans, from, as far as one can now see, a mixture of fear and jealousy.

The ports from whence these trading argosies sailed were the towns whose ruins can be found all along the Levant coasts, from Ismir (then Smyrna), Ugarit, Arvad, Byblos, Zidon, Tyre, Ashkelon, Gaza, right along the North African coast. This was the time of the great city states, when a man described himself as "A citizen of ..." a tradition which lasted until Biblical times:

"A citizen of no mean city".

To enable this commercial intercourse to flourish linguafranca had to be developed of which the best known were Aramaic, and Canaanite, while at the same time a fairly simple system of writing was evolved, that known as Phoenician, which seems to have remained the secret of the traders rather than that of the educated classes.

The wide spread of trading relations extended as far as the Straits of Gibraltar, leaving a series of trading posts, fortified cities, and the like, covering every seaport known to the history of the ancients.

But this was not enough, the expansion of trading routes continued and soon debouched to the North and to the South along the Atlantic coasts of Europe and of Africa. When Mrs. Whishaw in her "Atlantis in Andalucia" wrote of the port of Niebla on the Rio Tinto she was also describing the remains of one of the trading centres of this time, when the vast copper shipments from the Andalusian copper mines, penetrated to all parts of the Near and Middle East. The famous "Lady of Elche" was a Phoenician goddess of this time. Even a thousand years later, King Solomon spoke of the riches of Tarsish or Tartessos, the Iberian port. An excellent description of the period is found in the twenty seventh chapter of the Book of Ezekiel.

The Periplus of Hanno is an account of a Phoenician expedition to resettle trading stations which had been abandoned during a time of war or economic disaster. The comparable Periplus of Himilco, now lost, might have told of an expedition to the Azores and, possibly, the West Indian islands for the same purpose. Whether the famous equestrian statues were put up then or whether they were merely reerected is not known, but the tradition of their being at least seven of them lasted for centuries.

While to many of the present generation the advent of Greece and Rome to the mediterranean may seemed to advance the spread of culture, in actual fact it retarded the spread of Western European culture to the West for nearly two thousand years, in that it replaced a coordinated group of merchant traders with ramifications covering

the whole known world, by cohorts of uneducated soldiers and petty minded politicians, who were too ignorant to see what lay over the horizon. The invasion of Britain by the Romans, seems to have destroyed a culture which was as old as that of Rome, without bringing about any lasting improvement.

However, be that as it may, the Carthagenian sailors had reached the Canaries, the Madieras, the Cap Verde Islands, and the Azores, at an early stage in our history, and from thence had spread via the periphery of the Gulf Stream to the Western States of North America and to Venezuela and the Brazil coast, returning home via the Cap Verde Islands.

In writing of Phoenicians, or Carthagenians, one does not specifically imply either race, what one is considering is the impact of culture from one centre or another. For example Rendel Harris in one of his essays: "A Temple in Tennessee", referred to possible Egyptian voyagers to America as exemplified by Egyptian words used in place names. There seems to be no reason for doubting this possibility for at the period in question every nation that had ships was engaged in world exploration, a period that only came to a stop thanks to Greek and Roman isolationism as far as anything over the water was concerned.

For example the Etruscan culture, soon to be annihilated by the Romans, seems to have been a member of this trading community, as were the Persians, the Phoenicians, the Carthagenians, and the Hebrews. The situation was much like that of Western Europe today where the nations are united by commercial and economic bonds which transcend political feelings.

The Old Testament is one of the best sources for information on this period, the numerous references to Tyre and Sidon, to Tarsish, to the vast exports of the Near East and to the general movement of peoples and ships, give a picture which is relatively undistorted. As mentioned above the 27th Chapter of Ezekiel, verses 3 to 26 inclusive. There are no less than nineteen

references to Tarshish in the Bible, thirty one to Tyre, eleven to Sidon, etc.

However, for the moment we are mainly concerned with the period between BC 550 and BC 350, during which time the explorations of the Western Atlantic certainly appear to have reached both North and South America. This is without prejudice as to whether there were not early landings.

At least one Carthaginian expedition appears to have reached Harrisburg, Virginia, and to have left behind a considerably quantity of petroglyphs which have been worked out to give the names of various members of the party, and also the names of some 30 cities and places in the Old World. The leader is stated to have been Rab Himilcon, a descendant of Mago.

The advent of Phoenicians in Brazil was postulated by Schennhagen, in his "História Antiga do Brasil" published between the two world wars. That his conclusions have been hotly debated is scarcely surprising, but now that the dust and smoke of battle have died away there is arising a reluctant admission that perhaps he was not so far wrong after all.

There was a Phoenician Society formed to investigate the matter, but, unfortunately, it is largely dormant at the present moment. This is to be regretted as there does not seem the slightest doubt that the races of the Mediterranean coast were the forefathers of the European discoveries of America.

A further article on this subject will follow shortly.

#### BOOKS

"V poiskakh zateryannogo mira - Atlantida" ("In search of the Lost World - Atlantis") by Ekaterina Andreeva. Leningrad 1961, The State Publisher of the Children's Literature; 168 pages, 38 new copecks. In Russian.

This interesting book of the famous Soviet writer - atlantologist Mrs. Catherine Andreeva, consists of 20 chapters. These chapters are following: Ch.1 - Plato's Atlantis (Timeos and Kritias). Ch.2 - The Islands of the

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Blessed (antique and medieval). Ch.3 - The discovery of America. Ch.4 - Why not believe in legends? (Schliemann discovery of Troja and of Mycenae). Ch.5 - Further into the centuries (Minoan civilization). Ch.6 - The sensation of Western Europe (Paul Schliemann's forged document). Ch.7 - The geologist enters the dispute (Thermier). Ch.8 - Fragments of the submerged continent (Guanches and Atlantis). Ch.9 - The domain of Gadeira (Tartessos, Andalusia by Wishaw). Ch.10 - Africa speaks (Yoruba, Tin-Hinan). Ch.11 - The Society for the study of Atlantis (fiction). Ch.12 - The search of the lost world (Fawcett's story). Ch.13 - On both sides of the ocean (Pyramids, sun worship etc). Ch.14 - What says the ocean bottom? Bathigraphy and geology of the Atlantic Ocean). Ch.15 - Atlantis and the Gulfstream (Mrs. Hagemeister's theory). Ch.16 - Folk memory (the Flood legends). Ch.17 - Lewis Spence hypothesis. Ch.18 - By the traces of more ancient cultures (Mediterranean, Sahara, Nile). Ch.19 - Under the sky of Asia (Mesopotamia, Pendgab; the link between Asia and America - Amerinden). Ch.20 - How should we be able to find Atlantis. The conclusion.

This book is written by good literary language as are all the works by Mrs.C.Andreeva. The account is simple and intellegible for the young. N.Zh.

A pleasant book on the Atlantis question. Well illustrated and concise, containing the essential portions of both the Timaeus and the Critias as an introduction and then covering the various aspects of Atlantean and post Atlantean cultures in the world.

One of the better features of Soviet publishing is the number of line drawings inserted in the text, they add both interest and variety to the reading and are also more helpful than photographs tucked away at the end. Mrs. Andreeva has obviously read most of the material available on the subject and on the whole, her choices have been excellent. Even the modifications from the originals, as with the picture of the Throne Room at Knossos, have tended to increase the clarity. Perhaps, however, in the next edition she might be willing to alter the caption on page 76, as Stonehenge, being world famous, deserves a better appellation than that of a 'cromlech'. E.S.

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